

REMARKS

Applicants would like to thank the Examiner for the courtesies extended during the interview of April 18, 2007. During that interview, Applicants spoke with the Examiner regarding certain specifics of the invention, and unique meanings of certain terminology used in the claims, including “specification,” “schedule,” and “vector equation.” Additionally, during the interview, the Examiner identified additional art which, while not cited previously in this case, is considered potentially relevant to the subject matter of the pending claims. As set forth herein, Applicants believe that the pending claims recite limitations which are not taught or suggested in the prior art, and that, consequently, the pending claims should be allowed in their current form. Accordingly, reconsideration and allowance of the pending claims is earnestly solicited.

As an initial matter, Applicants would like to address certain terminology which appears in the present claims, and which is used in a manner that is well known to those in the field of architectural design. First, in the context of this invention, the aspects of a “Schedule,” and a “Specification,” should be understood to have particular meanings as set forth in lines 10 – 18 of page 2 of the application as originally filed. That section explains the relationship of a “Schedule” and a “Specification” to a “Contract Document,” and also describes what a “Specification” and a “Schedule” actually are. Specifically, that passage states that:

Architects and engineers are hired to design buildings and other structures. In order to get these structures, built, the architects and engineers produce what is called a contract document, which comprises several complimentary aspects, including the agreement between the Owner and the Contractor, the drawings, which include plans, elevations, sections, and Details; **Schedules, which list attributes of repetitive building parts such as doors, windows, hardware, and finishes; and the Specifications, which are the written, detailed descriptions of the materials and processes that make up the building. A Schedule, for example, would indicate to a contractor what type of finish a door might have, and a Specification would indicate how that finish is applied.**

(emphasis added). Similarly, a “vector equation” as used in the application has the meaning indicated by line 21 of page 8 of the application as filed: a representation of the geometry of the parameterized parts of a drawing. This is different from an equation representing the forces

which act on a body, a meaning which might be given to the term “vector equation” in contexts other than the art of the present application.

Having established the meanings of specialized terms used in the claims, Applicants now turn to the reasons the pending claims should be allowed.

REASONS THE PENDING CLAIMS SHOULD BE ALLOWED

Each of the independent system claims, claims 1, 2, 4, and 6, is directed to “[a]n open-network system for automating an architectural process of creating a *plurality* of aspects of a contract document” (emphasis added). Further, each of claims 1, 2 and 4 recites

the plurality of aspects of the contract document comprises

- a) a schedule; and
- b) a specification.

Similarly, claim 6 recites that: “said plurality of aspects comprises architectural specification, architectural details, and architectural schedule.” Consequently, each of claims 1-6 is novel and unobvious over references which do not teach or suggest automating the architectural process of creating a *plurality* of aspects of a contract document, where the plurality of aspects comprises a schedule and a specification.

Similarly, as is recited in claim 7, the pending method claims are directed to:

A method for automating an architectural process of preparing *a plurality of aspects of a contract document comprising architectural drawings, a schedule aspect listing attributes of repetitive building parts to be incorporated into a building, and a specification aspect listing materials and processes selected to construct the building.*

(emphasis added). Claim 7 also explicitly recites the step of “generating said *plurality* of said aspects of said contract document” (emphasis added). Consequently, like claims 1-6, claims 7 and 8-15 which depend therefrom, are novel and unobvious over references which do not teach or suggest automating the architectural process of preparing a plurality of aspects of a contract document comprising a schedule aspect and a specification aspect.

As set forth below, the prior art cited in the subject office action, as well as the prior art discussed in the interview does not teach or suggest automating the creation of a plurality of aspects of a contract document, when those aspects include a schedule and a specification as those terms are explicitly defined on page 2 of Applicants' specification. Therefore, the schedule and specification aspects recited in each independent claim should provide a primary reason for allowance.

Turning now to the prior art, U.S. 6,446,053 ("Elliot"), which was cited as the basis of all art based rejections in the subject office action, does not teach or suggest automating the creation of the schedule and specification aspects of a contract document, because Elliot is focused on an entirely different facet of the architectural process. Particularly, Elliot is a "tool that enables owners to accomplish the tasks usually performed by a general contractor." (Elliot, col. 2, ll. 18-20). However, as is set forth in lines 4-15 of page 1 of Applicants' disclosure, the "contract document", when that term is given the special meaning set forth in the application, and the specifications included therein, is created by architects and engineers. A tool which enables owners to perform tasks of a general contractor (e.g., preparing cost estimates, and hiring and managing subcontractors, as listed in lines 19-36 of column 1 of Elliot) does not teach or suggest automating the creation of both the specification and schedule aspects of a contract document because creation of the "contract document" is completed before a general contractor becomes involved in the architectural process.

Regarding the other references mentioned in the interview, U.S. patents 6,023,702 ("Leisten"), 4,875,162 ("Ferriter"), 6,944,622 ("Mitchell"), 6,405,364 ("Bowman-Amuah"), 6,282,514 ("Kumashiro"), and reissue patent RE38,633 ("Srinivasan"), while devoted to project management and building techniques in a software development architecture, do not teach or suggest the automated creation of the specification and schedule aspects of an architectural contract document. Thus, because each pending independent claim recites the creation of a plurality of aspects of a contract document, including a specification and schedule aspect, and because of the special definitions set forth for those aspects in Applicants' specification, the pending claims are novel and nonobvious over the references mentioned in the interview as well.

In a similar vein, claim 8 which recites associating data with vector equations, and generating a detail aspect based on that vector equation, and claim 9, which depends on claim 8, and further recites integrating the vector equations into a selected one of a plan view and an elevation view are both novel and unobvious over the prior art based on the special definition given to the term “vector equation” in light of the Applicants’ application. Particularly, the subject office action rejected claims 8 and 9 based on defining a “vector equation” broadly to include a representation of the forces which act on a body, rather than the specialized understanding which one of skill in the art would have as set forth in Applicants’ application. When given the proper definition, the limitation of associating data with vector equations, and generating a detail aspect based on that vector equation is neither taught nor suggested in the prior art, because drawings can be based on sources other than vector equations (e.g., a photograph, as taught in lines 40-42 of col. 5 of Elliot). Similarly, creating architectural drawings based on vector equations associated with data as recited in claim 8 is not rendered obvious by the computer aided design software disclosed in Applicants’ application, because there is no teaching or suggestion that that software includes the capability to create detail drawings based on vector equations associated with data. Consequently, the use of vector equations in claims 8 and 9 provides an additional reason why those claims are patentable.

In addition to the automatic creation of the “schedule” and “specification” aspects of the contract document, dependent method claims 10 and 14 are amended in response to the subject office action such that they recite limitations which are not taught or suggested in the prior art. Claim 10 has been amended to recite the step of “automatically creating said one or more architectural drawings using data from said respective data entry locations in said schedule aspect and said specification aspect.” That step is not taught or suggested in the prior art because the prior art does not teach or suggest automatically creating one or more architectural drawings based on information from data entry locations in other documents. Similarly, the prior art does not teach or suggest any type of data entry locations in specification and schedule aspects of an architectural contract document, and therefore does not teach or suggest the particular use for data in those data entry fields (automatically creating one or more architectural drawings) which is recited in claim 10. Further, claim 14 has been amended to recite that allowing a user to edit a specification aspect of a contract document comprises:

- a) maintaining a plurality of linkages between aspects of information in said specification aspect;
- b) using said plurality of linkages, automatically renumbering sections of said specification aspect, wherein said sections comprise paragraphs and subparagraphs, based on changes made to said specification aspect;
- c) allowing said user to use a text editor to edit a final draft of said specification aspect, wherein said final draft of said specification aspect is created automatically based on said user selections of said each attribute stored in said user database.

Those limitations are not taught or suggested in the prior art because the prior art does not teach or suggest maintaining linkages between aspects of information in a specification aspect of a contract document, and therefore does not teach or suggest the particular usage for the plurality of linkages (automatically renumbering sections of a specification aspect) which is recited in claim 14. Similarly, the prior art does not teach or suggest that a specification, as that term is used in the application, is created automatically based on user selections of attributes which are stored in a user database. Consequently, the prior art does not teach or suggest that a final draft specification which is automatically created based on such user selections stored in a user database can be edited using a text editor.

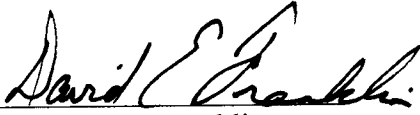
CONCLUSION

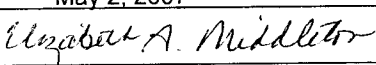
In light of the amendments and remarks made herein, it is respectfully submitted that the claims currently pending in the present application are in form for allowance. Accordingly, reconsideration of those claims, as amended herein, is earnestly solicited. Applicants encourage the Examiner to contact their representative, David Franklin at (513) 651-6856 or dfranklin@fbtlaw.com.

The claims after amendment remain at 15 total with 5 independent. Since the two extra independent claims have been paid for in a previous action, no claim fees are due. Also, since the amendment is being filed before the three month response period, no extensions are needed. However, if necessary, the Commissioner for Patents is hereby authorized to charge any deficiency or credit any overpayment of fees to Frost Brown Todd LLC Deposit Account No. 06-2226.

Respectfully submitted,

John W. Averitt et al.

By 
David E. Franklin
Registration No. 39,194
Attorney for Applicant(s)
FROST BROWN TODD LLC
2200 PNC Center
201 East Fifth Street
Cincinnati, Ohio 45202
(513) 651-6856
dfranklin@fbtlaw.com

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Elizabeth A. Middleton